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OLD TOM ... \$3.50 Per Dozen.

DRY ... 8.50

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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PURE SCOTCH WHISKY

Price \$15.50 Per Dozen.

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No. 14,834 號四十三百八千四萬一第 日六十二月九年十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1905. 二拜禮 號四十月十年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed. Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
HE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1842]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.
Apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

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GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers &c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000 square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

DAVID CORSEAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [2349]

J. WATT JAMESON & CO., MARINE SALVAGE ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT SALVAGE MACHINERY. CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN. TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.

The Company has the powerful steamer City of Birmingham (257 Tons, 750 H.P.), specially equipped with necessary Gear for Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice.
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Agents for Messrs. SIEMSEN, GORMAN & Co. Submarine Engineers, Makers of all classes of Diving Gear, London.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1905. [2365]

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NEWEST SHAPES AND SHADES IN SOFT FELT HATS \$8.00 EACH.

PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, \$2.50 TO \$25.00 EACH.

TWEED GOLF AND MOTOR CAPS, \$2.00 TO \$5.00 EACH.

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Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

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LONDON.

THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE FRANKFURT A/M.

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3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, SPECIAL—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SOLE."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor. Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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THE FASHIONABLE WINES OF THE MOMENT ARE MOSELLES BOTH STILL AND SPARKLING. WE HAVE IN STOCK AT THE MOMENT—
Per Case 1 doz. bottles 2 doz. 1/2 bottles.
GRAACHER (SUPERIOR) ... \$13.00 \$26.00
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BERNCASTLE DOCTOR (VERY CHOICE) ... \$2.00

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [1905]

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WATKINS, LIMITED, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, (Crown Brand.) APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

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DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER. ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited. Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA. ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY * * * * - - - - Per Case, \$22.50

" * * * - - - - 20.00

" * * - - - - 16.75

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DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS. JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [2068]

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A Very Choice Stock of Autograph and other kinds, quite New Styles also. CHINESE RICE PAPER, etc. Very fine Selection of RAPHAEL TUCK'S superb Calendars for 1906. TOY BOOKS in great Variety. PLAYING CARDS; GUEST, WEDDING, MENU, BALL PROGRAMMES, etc. AYER'S, SPALDING'S and FORBES' TENNIS BALLS. TENNIS RACKETS in great variety from 4.50 upwards.

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25, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG. [46]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons. 131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms. Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor. Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort. Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms. Ladies' Cloak Rooms.

Matron in attendance. CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager. [47]

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms. Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms. Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required). Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor. Table D'Hote at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER. Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices. Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and Livery Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists. Launch Service for Guests.

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SHAMEN—CANTON. On the [British] Concession.

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MACAO, CHINA. In the Centre of the Praia Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA), MACAO.

HAS been re-opened; under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet. Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. Heungshan), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA." For Terms, apply [a2411] THE MANAGER

SIEMENS & CO.

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Storage will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [55]

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Should purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (S.S. "HANKOW" With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. Price ... \$1.90

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INTIMATION



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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LIMITED,WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH WHISKY

WATSON'S CELEBRATED

BLENDED

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES distilled
in SCOTLAND of

GREAT AGE,

VERY FINE AND MELLOW.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
BLEND in the FAR EAST.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

The following are also recommended, and are
unsurpassed in quality:—

- A.—Thorne's Blend ... Per Doz. \$12.00
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fine "Soda" Whisky, of great
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C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet ... 13.50
D.—H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Old
Malt Scotch Whiskies ... 16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

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should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 24th, 1905.

ONE of our Canadian contemporaries, the *Montreal Gazette*, is laudably anxious to capture the Chinese market for Canadian products; and considers that just now, "with the present antipathy of the Chinese toward American brands, Canada has opportunity to put Alberta flour in China to the amount before long of ten million dollars a year." And not flour only, but many other products are named by our colonial contemporary. It is entirely in the nature of things that Canadians should thus talk of profiting by the misfortune of their neighbour; and no business men will quarrel with the idea for any sentimental reasons; but it is still open to doubt if the present Chinese hostility to all things American affords any particularly favourable chance for Canadian enterprise. The boycotters have not shown themselves uniformly able to discriminate; and Canadian goods, with others, have already been by them confounded with American. Certainly it is incorrect to say that the boycott "has proven that the Oriental spirit is in favour of Britain." The Oriental spirit is in favour of the best value, or the apparently best; and if Canada can send candles, clocks, cut leather, safes, typewriters, sewing machines, hardware, street cars, carriages, chemicals, glass, stoves, and chairs—as enumerated in the *Gazette*—to compete with American or other prices, we have no doubt they will receive ample attention from Chinese buyers. But they must not build too much, as they appear to be doing, on the temporary discredit of America and the pro-British influences of the Japanese alliance.

Working out the shipping side of the question, our contemporary makes a very plausible showing. America is handicapped in any case, it is pointed out, by speed and by distance from Chinese markets. Canadian ships have a thousand miles less of longitude to traverse. If the speed of the "Empress" steamers were to be raised from fourteen to eighteen knots, Canada could deliver goods in China from London, New York, and Montreal ten days sooner, and consequently in better condition than the stuff coming from the United States via San Francisco, which is said to be the only American port on the Pacific having sufficient draught for fast mail ships. Therefore, nine new twelve-thousand-ton steamers of eighteen knot speed are advocated to be put on at Vancouver, to make two weekly sailings. For these, our Canadian confidants consider there would be plenty of business. "The cool northern route should, when more fully advertised in England and India, secure all of the British army travel." Railroad rates, it is admitted, would have to be lowered, as the Canadian route is three hundred miles longer; and then: "Manchester will secure a large part of the cotton exports to China, twenty-seven million dollars a year of which America now enjoys, but Canada might in time do as much as five million a year of this business." This reads as if our contemporary were not particularly well posted on the Chinese demand for cotton goods, some proportion of which Manchester is supposed to have already secured; while America's contribution, in comparison with the bulk, is regarded as a mere detail. Our contemporary is more practical in advising that all Canadian exports should be plainly labelled: "Made in Canada, British Empire." Another practical suggestion is to invite Chinese students to Canadian colleges, for "each Chinese graduate will be a most effective foreign commercial agent." Still labouring the point of the golden opportunity, they prophesy that "the labour element in America will never permit the American Government to take down the Chinese exclusion bars at the Pacific, treaty or no treaty." And a still more extraordinary prophecy is: "America will challenge Japan over the Philippines, and the 'open door' in China. The former will be lost within eight years; and Hawaii will tremble as a hostage, for the Panama canal will not be completed in fifteen years." Another forecast is one whose fulfillment we shall pray for, viz.: that "Japan will probably influence China to erect her finances upon a gold basis." Japan may have the credit, and welcome. But in many places our Canadian contemporary is patently and excessively optimistic; and he who begins to read hopefully must feel the reaction at the end.

The total number of plague cases in Hongkong since Jan. 1st is 294. Of these 277 were fatal.

Last week two cases of enteric fever were reported, one Japanese (imported) and one Jew.

The *Cablenews* reports the death of a Filipino woman on Oct. 20th whose age was recorded as 116 years.

A Berlin cable says that Doctor Geiersvold, of Christiania, has discovered the bacillus of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The *Straits Times* foresees a probability of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Commission sitting throughout the races.

The French Mail of the 19th-21st and the English Mail of the 23rd September were delivered in London on the 21st inst.

H. E. the Governor inspected the Volunteer camp yesterday afternoon and attended the proceedings in the evening, which was the official guest-night.

We have received No. 2 of the *Industrial Review*, a monthly magazine published by the Tokyo Manufacturers' Association. It has an interesting article on the "Post-bellum Expansion of Japan."

La Revue Universelle (Sept. 1) states that the promoters of the idea of an international exhibition at Bangkok have approached the shipping companies, big proprietors, and mercantile men of Bangkok, to aid them in their enterprise. That journal adds that Siam has, moreover, entered on the path of European progress, and has just concluded new treaties with Italy and Denmark.

The lower level tramway system was dislocated yesterday afternoon on two occasions, the first being about one o'clock and the second between five and six o'clock. The breakdown took place near the City Hall and was due to the flanges of the wheels on the older cars not gripping the rails properly. Considerable inconvenience was caused, as the whole system was stopped for some time. On one occasion over 20 cars were seen near the City Hall and at the second breakdown almost as many were seen together near the Wanchai Road.

A recent turn-out of the Penang Mounted Infantry Volunteers, according to the *Straits Times*, consisted of two sergeants, two corporals, and one private.

An American paper states that Mr. R. of the American Secretary of State, has caused some sensation by declaring that the American flag must protect the rights of the American fishermen against the Newfoundland authorities.

The *Yellow Dragon*, the Queen's College monthly, has completed its sixth volume. The October number reviews progress, with some satisfaction; but invites more contributors. It reports our Canton correspondent's eulogy of Tseai Wen Tsang Yau, an alumni of "Queen's."

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 22nd October, 1905:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	273	55
Chinese	104	2,000
Total	377	2,055

The Japanese Government has decided to establish during the next fiscal year a Japanese Chinese Bank; erect a number of museums at various important foreign ports; enlarge the Kobo and Yokohama Customs Houses; establish a commercial and industrial commissioner's office, and complete the elevated railway in Tokyo. The expenditure required for these enterprises will be included in the budget for the 29th fiscal year.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, the American entertainer, has been taking his friends on the other side into his confidence with regard to his friends, English and American, in England. About English stolidity and silence Mr. Wilder holds curious and surprising views. In a London restaurant where "absolute silence prevailed, instead of the chatter, buzz, and laughter of a French or American restaurant," he, Mr. Wilder, asked a waiter, "Doesn't anyone ever laugh here?" "Yes, sir," replied the waiter. "Sometimes we 'ave complaints, sir."

The following notice was issued by the Haiho Consular Board with reference to tenders for dredging plant for the Taku Bar:—"The Commission begs to notify those firms that have sent in tenders that the British Municipality having as yet received no reply from the Shipping Companies as a body consenting to the proposed tax on shipping, and the question of obtaining the required funds being accordingly still uncertain, any award in the case of the tenders received is for the present impossible and the matter must of necessity remain in abeyance."

This year's rice crop in Lower Burma promises to be a bountiful one in the opinion of *Indian Engineering*. The rains have been above the average and, though some low lying plains have had too much, crops on higher land will make up the deficiency. In some parts of the Pyaw district the land is so fertile that even ploughing is dispensed with by new settlers. Literally they simply "tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs in a harvest." Where deep ploughing is resorted to in longer tilled fields, there is as yet no sign of paddy lands wanting either manure or rotation of crops. Lower Burma is fortunate in her position and in a rainfall which since the annexation of Pegu in 1853 has never yet failed.

The Singapore tram troubles now include a strike. The *Straits Times* of Oct. 13 says:—"The scarcity of tram cars running to-day is accounted for by the fact that the majority of the drivers and conductors have struck for higher pay. Some threats have been made by the strikers against those few men who would not join in the movement, and as a result the Chief Police Officer has taken steps to afford them some protection. The matter is receiving the attention of the Company's management, and an early solution of the difficulty is anticipated. Some of the cars have been worked to-day by the European staff."

Mr. David Macrae, the President of the Scottish Patriotic Association, has uttered a protest against the alliance with Japan being spoken of as "Anglo-Japanese." This use of the word "Anglo" he considers to be "not only historically inaccurate but a breach of international good faith, violating as it does the very first condition of the Union." Epiphany does not appeal to him where his amour propre is concerned. The word "British" would be just as historically inaccurate, by the way. To humour these silly Chauvinists, however, let us humiliate the Caledonian-Irish-Welsh-Pictish-Cymric-Anglo-Gaelic-Jute-Saxo-Japanese Alliance.

Truth says:—"It seems quite a special interposition of Providence on behalf of the Government that Sir Michael Hicks Beach should have gone off to Singapore to conduct an arbitration. He is Chairman of the Royal Commission on Illegal Practices in the Church, and as he is not to return until just before the meeting of Parliament it is obvious that the report is not likely to be published until next year is well advanced. If Sir Michael had remained in England, the work of the Commission would have been completed by the end of November, and the report would have been produced a few weeks later. The *mot d'ordre* from Downing Street has been to delay the production of the report until the latest possible moment, as it cannot fail to create a most embarrassing position for a Government on the eve of a General Election."

The American Consulate has received a typhoon warning from Manila, dated 10 a.m. yesterday. It says "Depression E. Siargao."

Rubber from vines is increasingly exported from Tonguin. Vines abound in the valleys and hills inland, but the natives are for the most part ignorant of the valuable products thus lying unutilised. This year traders are flocking thither. Ignorance will soon be a thing of the past. Tonguin exported 164,160 kilogrammes of rubber last year.

The *Cablenews* makes the handsome admission that a free port "has nothing to fear from one tied up with duties and restrictions as is Manila. Collector Shuster says that Manila is practically a free port as merchants may bond imports and export them without paying any tariff. But this very bonding is a hindrance and will always make it impossible to compete with such magnificently-managed cities like Hongkong or Singapore."

The Manila *Cablenews* reports that the sum of \$3,321,337, money of the United States of America, was paid over by order of the governor general to the representative of the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, a corporation registered in the Philippine islands, and owner of the landed estates, which were at one time possessed by the Dominican corporation. The area is given as "60,000 hectares."

Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the American Sugar Refining Company, the "sugar trust," is reported to have made a statement that if, as is proposed, the sugar of the Philippines is admitted to the United States free of duty, or at a low rate, the death knell of the sugar growers, cane and beet, of America, including Hawaii and Cuba, will sound. He said that it will be utterly impossible for America to compete with the Philippines, on account of the richness of the soil, the cheapness of land, and the low price of labour.

The committee appointed at New York to investigate the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Company have made a demand for the books of J. Pierpont Morgan. This demand has created an immense sensation, and the financial world is watching with bated breath the struggle of justice to bring to the level of any ordinary citizen the great multi-millionaire. The committee believes that it will be found by the books of the banking firm, of which Morgan is the head, that the funds of the Equitable Company have been used time and again to juggle the stock market.

A Tokyo telegram to the *Times* said:—"According to trustworthy statistics, the foreign capital invested in Japanese industries at the beginning of the war only amounted to 2,000,000 yen (\$200,000). Foreigners recently have been eagerly buying Japanese bonds and have caused an advance which was quite unexpected after the conclusion of what is so widely considered to be an unsatisfactory peace. Today's quotations are 3 yen higher than they were at the beginning of the month. The Tokyo Electric Light Company and the Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company have successfully negotiated foreign loans for 3,000,000 yen (\$300,000) and 10,000,000 yen (\$1,000,000) respectively."

A striking instance of municipal folly is reported from Penang in the *Straits Times*. In June last the Commissioners there, to check waste of water, forbade the use of tanks in houses by resolution. And last month, Dr. Locke, a Chinese Member, moved the rescinding of the resolution. He pointed out that the Board, in passing the resolution, did not bear in mind that Chinese houses are not like other houses. The Chinaman has his own family, his sons and their families, living with him, and if tanks were disallowed there would be great trouble because people would have to wait for some time for one another to get enough water, say, for a bath. If they were forced to use tubs, there would be greater waste from overflow and leakage constant or intermittent. In this way the Commissioners would be defeating their own object. This line of reasoning carried such force that the Board reversed its policy, and allowed again the use of tanks for storing Municipal water.

A movement is on foot to establish a corps of trained officials for the German Colonial Service. Ten young men are to be carefully selected as a preliminary measure for despatch to East Africa. One of the necessary qualifications is to be a knowledge of English, the other conditions being that the candidates must be unmarried, exempt from military service, of not more than 26 years of age, and graduates of a gymnasium, real-school or similar institution. The selected candidate will have to agree to remain in the Colonial Service for at least ten years after the completion of his training. This training is to be conducted at Government expense, and will consist mainly of learning the routine work of the Colonial office. Having finished their preliminary training, the "pupils" will be placed in the custom-house at Dar-es-Salaam, to learn the language of the country and get acquainted with its inhabitants. At the end of two years each pupil will be subjected to a physical examination, which is to decide whether he shall remain in the country or return home. The experiment will be watched with interest. Who knows but among these humble "underwriters" of the Dar-es-Salaam custom-house there may one day appear a Clive.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLE.

LONDON, 23rd October.

Railway strikes, with a political object, are general throughout Russia, and other strikes are imminent, while famine is also threatening the country.

CAPTURED OFFICERS
RELEASED.

LONDON, 23rd October.

Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton have been released.

[This is evidently the result of the dispatch of H.M.S. *Pathfinder* to Cebu to obtain information respecting the capture of the two British officers by the Moors.]

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT
TO SPAIN.

LONDON, 23rd October.

President Loubet has left Paris on a visit to Madrid.

CHANGES IN THE CHINA
SQUADRON.

LONDON, 23rd October.

Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, K.C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed to succeed Sir Gerard H. U. Noel in the command of the China Station, while Rear Admiral the Hon. Assheton Gore Curzon Howe takes the place of the former.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW AT
YOKOHAMA.

TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF TOGO.

KOBE, 23rd October.

To-day witnessed the triumphal return of the Japanese fleet.

Admiral Togo was received at Tokyo with immense enthusiasm by the populace.

The Emperor reviews the combined fleet off Yokohama to-day.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

TRAFALGAR CENTENARY.

LONDON, 21st October.

Admiral Togo wired to the Fishmongers dinner on the occasion of Trafalgar centenary, expressing his ever increasing admiration for and devotion to the great Admiral Lord Nelson, which feelings become more intense when he reflects that the Japanese navy was built up on the English model.

BOYCOTT STILL IN EVIDENCE.

The Manila *Cablenews* publishes the following:—

Hongkong, October 11.—Although official condemnation of the Chinese boycott of American goods has succeeded to some extent in arresting the spread of the movement in China, the latest information to hand shows that it is not of a vanishing character to those who are interested in shipping. The steamers *Dervent* and *Telenachus* left this port a few days ago for Saigon, with 12,000 bags of American flour, and the owners were yesterday in receipt of telegrams which showed that the *Dervent* would not be permitted to land her cargo unless a fine of \$3,000 was paid, presumably to the local boycott committee, while the *Telenachus* would be allowed to discharge the American flour, etc., on payment of the modest sum of \$2,000.

Not very long ago it was announced that the rigorous measures taken by the authorities at Saigon in regard to the boycott had contributed materially to the abandonment of a policy which was dangerous and demoralising to trade, and when we find that Chinese-owned vessels are to be "held up" by fanatics we fear that the last further evidence of the unreasoning attitude of the lower Chinese were needed, it is to be found in the fact that the coolies at Saigon absolutely refuse to unload any American goods.

The American Consular Agent at Saigon has for the time being overcome this difficulty by the employment of Annamite coolies, but these, it is feared, will not continue to give the satisfaction usually wrested from the Chinamen. Possibly the authorities at Saigon will adopt strong measures in dealing with these agitators who threaten to seriously disturb the trade on the coast of French Indo-China.

Again we are favoured with convincing proof of the existence of the boycott. Yesterday, a prominent firm in Hongkong, received a communication from their agent at Peking in which he says:—"The Chinese boycott of American goods is to come into force here on the 15th, that date." Beyond the jurisdiction of Peking, it seems as if the vitiating influences of the boycott were only beginning to make themselves felt.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 23rd October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

GAMBLING.

At the instance of Inspector Gould fourteen natives were arraigned to answer the charge of gambling at No. 7 San Street.

Evidence was adduced as to the raid on the house and the capture of the defendants.

His Worship found them guilty and ordered the first two, the keepers, to pay a fine of \$75 each, and the remainder each to pay a fine of \$5.

LARCENY.

A coolie was charged with stealing a bottle of whisky and a bottle of claret from an employee at the Gas Works.

He was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SNATCHING A PURSE.

Chen So, unemployed steward, residing at No. 31 Hollywood Road, was charged with stealing from Ho Tsai, amah, a purse containing \$51.45, the money of her mistress, on the staircase of house No. 1 Lyndhurst Terrace. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson prosecuted, and the defendant was unrepresented.

Ho Tsai, declared, said that on the afternoon of the 12th October her mistress gave her \$50 which she asked witness to charge into 20 cent pieces. She got the correct change and on returning to the house had gone up about ten steps of the stairs when the defendant called her and asked if one, Ah Sam, lived upstairs. While she was talking to him he snatched the money and ran away. She saw him running down to Queen's Road, and then lost sight of him.

His Worship held the offence proved and sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

RIGIOUS BEHAVIOUR.

Three native tailors, two of whom kept a shop in Hollywood Road, while the third was a representative of a tailors' guild, were charged with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner by quarrelling and fighting in Hollywood Road on the 18th inst.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for the first and second defendants, pleaded guilty on their behalf, but asked his Worship to issue a warrant for the arrest of the third on information which would be sworn by the second. On the occasion of the rioting the third defendant visited the shop of the first and second. It appeared that the third had before approached the first two defendants and asked them to join the tailors' guild which they refused to do. He, with others, then threatened them with violence and he said his guild would prevent them from working at their trade. A quarrel ensued and the three defendants were arrested. He would ask his Worship to issue a warrant for the arrest of the third defendant.

Mr. Dixon (of Mr. John Holdings' office) who appeared for the third defendant was not prepared to admit the present charge, and if his Worship decided to grant the warrant applied for, he would ask for an adjournment of the hearing of the present charge so that the two might be taken together. He would also ask that a very modest bail be fixed.

On the warrant being granted Mr. Kong Sing asked for a heavy bail. There were no fines in the section under which he was proceeding, and he was liable to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Dixon—And he is liable to be acquitted. His Worship allowed bail on the two charges in the sum of \$20 and adjourned the case until Friday.

JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A book just published in Manila, compiled by Messrs. Jurado and Mason, contains historical data with reference to Japanese influence in the archipelago, previous to the arrival of the Spaniards. It says the most important manufacturing industries of the Philippines were in the hands of the Japanese. Of the merchants of all nations which came to the islands, the Japanese alone tried to develop the resources of the islands. The Chinese were content to be merchants exclusively; the Indians were more ambitious and attempted to introduce their system of government and establish themselves as legislators; but the Japanese, gifted with greater energy and initiative than any of their business rivals of other nations, created fountains of wealth where there was nothing. They did not intend to exercise authority over the Filipinos, did not interfere in their affairs nor mixed their language with the native dialects, but they constituted themselves as masters, and from them the Filipinos learned to work metal textiles and the breeding of ducks and fish for exportation.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 5 a.m. on Sunday, the 22nd inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Kobe, and is due here at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd inst., and left again at 3.30 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m. to-day.

The J.C.M.S. str. *Tipanan* left Kobe via Kaohsiung and Amoy for this port on the 22nd inst., and may be expected here on the 5th Nov.

The Indo-China str. *Namsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 21st inst., and may be expected here on the 6th prox.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 23rd October.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The North British Rubber Company, Edinburgh, through their local agents, Messrs. Humphreys & Co., applied for an injunction to restrain the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company from parting with the possession of 15 cases of rubber shoes bearing what were alleged to be imitations of their trade marks.

Mr. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) said he appeared for the complainants who were moving or parts under the provisions of the code for an injunction to restrain the defendants from parting with possession of 15 cases of rubber shoes bearing spurious representations of complainants' trademarks. The writ of summons was issued on the 19th instant and the notice of motion on the 20th instant. Mr. Pollock read the affidavit by Mr. W. G. Humphreys, of 16 Queen's Road Central, who stated he had received instructions from complainants to stop the sale of rubber shoes bearing spurious representations of the firm's trade marks which had been registered in the colony.

His Lordship remarked that the trade marks on the shoes did not exactly correspond with the description in the affidavit.

Mr. Pollock submitted that all the material facts were there. From the affidavit it further appeared that the rubber shoes in question had been consigned to Messrs. Jorgo and Co., Zetland Street, against whom there was another action. Mr. Humphreys had written to the secretary of the defendant Company, who had, in reply, expressed his inability to comply with his request not to part with possession.

His Lordship—Does anybody appear on the other side?

Mr. Pollock—No, my lord; this motion is *ex parte*. Counsel read other affidavits by Mr. Cecil Humphreys and Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, from the latter of which, he said, his Lordship would see that the defendant company required them to make some application to the court in connection with that matter and they were now applying to his Lordship under the provisions of the code.

His Lordship—What are you moving for now?

Mr. Pollock—We are moving in terms of the notice on the paper. We are entirely in your Lordship's hands. We are moving for an absolute order. The Godown Company require us to move for an order. If your Lordship made an absolute order, that would be served on the Godown Company, and if they saw any reason to come to court they could do so.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Pollock dealt with the necessity for taking such action and mentioned that there was an action against Messrs. Jorgo & Co., which firm had purchased from some other firm those rubber shoes bearing a spurious imitation of complainants' trade marks; and the injunction was sought to have the goods returned to them or kept from the market. The Godown Company by asking for an order of the court for them to not upon had insisted on those legal proceedings, and probably the best course would be to grant complainants an absolute order which would be served upon the Godown Company. Then it would be competent for them at any time, assuming they wished to take any further action in the matter, for the latter to apply to have the order set aside. The other action was against Messrs. Jorgo and Company.

His Lordship—Supposing it turns out that these cases do not contain rubber shoes as stated. Mr. Pollock—Then, of course, we should have to suffer for it.

His Lordship—There is manifestly a *prima facie* case of infringement, and it is clearly a case for an absolute injunction. If the injunction is granted that disposes of the action?

Mr. Pollock—Yes.

His Lordship—Therefore you are practically entitled to judgment on the writ?

Mr. Pollock—Practically so, my lord. The question of costs was mentioned by Mr. Pollock, but his Lordship said this question would arise on any application respecting the injunction and he would reserve his decision on that point till then.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

YIK WING KAP PAI NAM.

Mr. Pollock said he appeared on behalf of the bankrupt who had been committed to prison on a warrant pending a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Looker, who appeared for 22 creditors, said they had had no official notice of that application, and he thought it would have been proper to inform those who were representing the creditors.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Looker added that debtor had been arrested on the 3rd August and he was examined subsequently. Then they asked his Lordship to make an order for his prosecution and his Lordship adjourned it for consideration.

Mr. Pollock held that there must be some reasonable limit to the time a man was kept in prison. Debtor had been arrested in the expectation that criminal proceedings would be instituted. No proceedings had been taken and he was asked for his release. Two months had elapsed since the arrest of the bankrupt was

ordered with a view to his prosecution, and as no prosecution had in fact been instituted it would be unreasonable that he should remain longer under arrest. Ample time had elapsed for the purpose of prosecuting him, assuming that there was any serious intention to prosecute him.

His Lordship—I think I refused bail.

Mr. Pollock—Yes.

His Lordship—That strengthens your case?

Mr. Pollock—Yes, he has been actually under arrest.

His Lordship—Quite so.

Mr. Looker opposed the application.

Mr. Pollock thought his friend had no *locus standi*.

His Lordship—In whose hands is the prosecution?

Mr. Wakeman—It has been referred to the Law Officers.

His Lordship—What decision have they arrived at?

Mr. Wakeman was understood to say the Law Officers had decided there was no case for a criminal prosecution.

His Lordship—You support the motion?

Mr. Wakeman—No, my lord.

His Lordship—Who is to bring the case before me?

Mr. Wakeman—It has been submitted to the Law Officers.

His Lordship—I should have thought that when they decided not to prosecute, the dismissal of the bankrupt would have followed as a matter of course.

Mr. Looker then stated that his Lordship had adjourned the case in order that the creditors might formulate the charges against debtor, but it was considered unnecessary for them to do so if the Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor had to prosecute.

His Lordship—Now they have declined to do it.

Mr. Looker admitted that it put them in an awkward position.

His Lordship—Yes, I can hardly order a prosecution.

Mr. Looker asked that the court should order the man to remain under arrest and to detain the books until he came up for his discharge. He has been adjudicated a bankrupt and may apply at any time for his discharge.

His Lordship—Is the public examination concluded?

Mr. Looker—It has been practically closed.

A discussion followed as to whether debtor had committed an offence or a misdemeanour, at the end of which.

Mr. Pollock said that the Law Officers having decided there was no case for criminal prosecution, he was entitled to ask for his discharge.

His Lordship said he did not wish to express any views on the merits of the case.

Mr. Looker said that he had not time to consult his clients but knew they desired the application to be opposed. They would have already prosecuted the debtor privately but for the fact that it had been held by the Attorney-General that they could not do so.

His Lordship—If I acquiesced in this motion I should be supporting the contention that there is no power to privately prosecute which I am not at all prepared to do in the absence of further information. I thought the power to prosecute was open to all. I should not like to be held to acquiesce but I agree that there is hardship in this man being kept in prison.

Mr. Looker—What we ask for is that there being extremely strong cause to believe that the prisoner has committed an offence he should be detained in gaol or required to present himself for his release under the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock—My friend asks your Lordship to keep this man in prison because, he may have to put him in prison later on.

In giving his decision his Lordship said—

I could not make the order for his release conditional on the bankrupt coming up for his discharge under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. With regard to the other matter, I think it is of considerable importance. I do not whether I am justified in keeping a man in prison until the doubt in my mind is satisfied. I don't think I should be interfering with the rights of creditors, if they intend to prosecute, by ordering his discharge. This man has been in prison much longer than has been necessary if the court had not been in vacation. Directly the decision of the Law Officers had been obtained, I think he should have been released. I certainly could not take any action with regard to ordering a prosecution or expressing any opinion on that subject. If the creditors think it desirable to raise the question of whether they have the power to prosecute now, I think there are means whereby that question can be raised. I don't think I am justified in keeping the bankrupt in prison any longer and he will be discharged.

The question of costs was reserved pending any further steps the Official Receiver may decide to take.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—

On the 23rd at 11.10 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan, and fallen over China and the Philippines.

The fall over the latter area appears to be due to a depression to the S.E. of Luzon.

Pressure is highest between the E. coast of China and Japan.

Gradients continue rather steep over the China Sea, and strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong N. and N.E. winds to prevail over the middle and North of the China Sea.

Forecast—Moderate N.E. winds; fine.

FINGER PRINT EVIDENCE.

ITS USE IN HONGKONG.

[Written for the "Daily Press".]

Though introduced into Hongkong rather more than a year ago, the system of tracing criminals by their finger prints, as practiced in the Colony, has not come under the public notice. For several reasons, the chief being the erroneous impression which prevails on the subject, the local authorities have hesitated to submit the identification supplied by finger prints as evidence on which they would ask a jury to convict a prisoner, and hitherto they have been content to rely on the old and somewhat cumbersome proceeding involved in taking photographs and recording the descriptions of the persons who pass through their hands. But interest in this new phase of criminal investigation has of late been aroused through various causes, and that will perhaps be deemed sufficient justification for our dealing with it in this article.

Our attention to the practice was attracted by the case of a Chinaman convicted at the Magistrate's last week. Arrested on a charge of theft, his finger prints were taken, with the result that it was found he had been banished some time ago under a different name to what he had given on this occasion. When before the magistrate he admitted the accuracy of the particulars and was, of course, dealt with accordingly. This led to inquiries on the part of our representative, who was given opportunities of seeing how the finger prints are taken and learning, through the courtesy of Mr. F. L. Clyde of the identification department of the Detective staff, something of the system.

At the outset one has to distinguish between what finger print identification is and what it is not. It will perhaps be easier to say, firstly, what it is not. It does not mean that the similarity of one finger print of a prisoner with an impression in the pigeon holes of the Police Department is sufficient to establish his identity. If such were the case there would be some justification for questioning either the value or the justice of the system. No, finger print identification is much more than that. The impressions of the whole ten digits are taken, and while points of similarity between two persons' prints may be so great in two fingers as to make it difficult to distinguish between them, yet in all the thousands of records taken by the police there have not been discovered two hands alike, so that the possibility of an error is very remote.

The reason for selecting impressions of the fingers in preference to any other part of the human body is that these do not show any change. Finger prints taken in early years show the same characteristics in old age, and even change of occupation is not sufficient to affect the peculiarities which distinguish the hands of one individual from another. For instance, a clerk with soft hands and delicate fingers may in course of time engage in manual labour and become a "horny handed son of toil." Yet though the fingers may be scarred and seared and the skin hardened, the readings of the finger prints will, notwithstanding the difference that has taken place, disclose the whorls or loops, ridges bifurcated at certain points, and the stopping abruptly of others that were found in the original prints.

That this method of identification is really an exact science is demonstrated by the fact that it is based on pattern and ridge characteristics which persist throughout the period of human life. The dimensions of the limbs and body alter in the course of growth and decay; the colour and quantity of the hair, the tint and quality of the skin, the number and set of the teeth, the expression of the features, and even the eye change after many years, but in the minute ridges on the fingers there is a persistence which has been known to last after death up to the time when the skin perished through decomposition. It is stated that the marks on the fingers of many Egyptian mummies and on the paws of stuffed monkeys still remain legible. Be that as it may, it will be admitted that, given this permanence in the finger skin characteristics, it should not be difficult to establish a system which could be applied universally, and this is what has been done through the labours of scientists and police experts. Having indicated what it is a science, we will now proceed to the consideration of the finger print system as an art.

With a piece of flat tin, some printer's ink, a roller for spreading it, and a sheet of ordinary white paper, we will set to work. These few simple appliances are all that are required. Spreading the ink on the flat tin, we take the hand of the subject, place his thumb on the ink surface, then transfer it to the paper, making a clear print. And so on with the index, middle, ring and little fingers. Immediately below these we record the impressions of the corresponding digits of the left hand. A slip on the part of the operator might lead to the fingers not being printed in their proper sequence, but this contingency is guarded against by placing the index, middle, ring and little fingers of each hand in a mitten or strap and taking their impressions simultaneously. This ensures the fingers being read in the proper sequence, for the one impression must prove the other.

Coming now to the classification of the impressions, we learn that for purposes of indexing there are four main reference marks. The first indicates the character of the ridges on the thumb—whether whorls, loops, arches or composites; the second, the special feature of the index finger; the third the special feature of the index and middle fingers combined; and the fourth the number of ridges on the little finger. It will be surprising to find how many records this primary classification brings into one pigeon hole, but

there is a sub-classification based on the details of each finger which has the effect of giving each record its own distinctive character. An idea of the care bestowed upon the records may be gathered from the fact that each is checked in turn by four and sometimes five officials.

Seen under the microscope, the prints reveal even to the uninitiated points of difference which would seem to give each its special individuality, and it is interesting to note that when finger prints are put in as exhibits they have been photographed and enlarged, so that it is easy for the judge or jury to see the points of similarity or dissimilarity on which the prosecution rely. Neither has the possibility of similarity in the finger characteristics of two individuals been ignored. Experts have calculated that the odds against all the numerous features of one digit being found in the finger of another individual are over a million to one, while the chances of coincidences occurring in each of the ten digits of one person would run to figures representing more than the inhabitants of the earth.

Of course the chief use to which the finger print system is put is as a means of identification after arrest. In this connection it has proved very valuable in India, as well as at home, and the results are likely to lead to its more general adoption. Supposing a man is arrested, and it is suspected he has been in trouble before, the official in charge takes the impressions of his fingers and classifies them. Taking the records from the corresponding pigeon hole he runs down the list until his eye catches the peculiarity which gives this record its individuality. In like manner, the expert can ascertain within a few minutes after the receipt of an inquiry, accompanied by the prints, whether the impressions resemble those on any of the records. He has in view (1) the primary classification, whether all ten fingers are whorls or loops; (2) if all loops the sub-classification is given by ridge counting; (3) if all whorls, sub-classification is given by ridge tracing. Points of difference as well as points of agreement are looked for, and he usually has little trouble in deciding whether or not the individual in question is on record in that department.

While the system may not be infallible, its working so far has not revealed any defects, and we are sure that were the public more intimate with its operation, its value would be better appreciated. It has stood the test of many years and its greater application in the Colony would certainly not be prejudicial to the furtherance of the causes of law and justice.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hamburg, 19th Sept.

CHOLERA.

I am happy to say that the cholera, the appearance of which in the eastern provinces of the country I mentioned in my last, has since made little if any progress and that there seems to be no danger of its assuming an epidemic character. There have been fresh cases, but they have been isolated ones and the total so far remains below two hundred, of which about one third proved fatal. Since the death of the last victim, a week ago, Hamburg has been perfectly free, and as it is a question of vital importance to the place, as to all emigrant ports, that it should not become "suspect" and that full confidence should be placed abroad in the measures adopted for its protection, the widest publicity should be given to the extremely favourable opinion expressed on the subject by Dr. Allan McLaughlin, the medical officer appointed by the United States government for the inspection of emigrants, on the first news of the outbreak of the disease in this country. At an interview granted to one of the staff of the Hamburg *Freidenblatt* Dr. McLaughlin acknowledged the courtesy and openness he had met with at the hands of the medical authorities and emphasized that no attempt at concealment had even been made; in fact there had been nothing to conceal. He considers the police and medical authorities of Hamburg to be amongst the most efficient in the world, the protective measures devised by them being well conceived and most conscientiously carried out by all concerned.

PRAISE FOR THE H. A. L.

The emigrants' quarters of the Hamburg American Line come in for special praise: "nowhere," says Dr. McLaughlin, "have I met with a shipping firm who seemed to have the welfare of their steerage passengers more at heart; the sanitary arrangements and regulations are excellent, whilst a staff of experienced and most conscientious medical men, aided by a body of thoroughly trained subordinates watches over the strict observance of them. I visit every boat before it puts out to sea in order to satisfy myself that everything on board is in conformity with the regulations for emigrant vessels laid down by the laws of the United States and it is not until I have convinced myself of this being the case, that I sign a bill of health; in not a single instance, however, have I had to withhold my signature. I may say that I have rarely met with such order and cleanliness on board ship as in these Hamburg passenger boats. The quarantine laws of the States limit the period of segregation to five days; emigrants here, before being allowed to embark, are kept under strict medical supervision for six days, and the various regulations which in ordinary times are only applied where Russians, Poles, etc., are concerned have now been extended to all steerage passengers, including Germans. Nothing could be better organized, or more carefully carried out."

THE "NO. 2 FOLDING BROWNIE." A PERFECT POCKET CAMERA.

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LONG, HING & Co.,

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE BURLINGTON.

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WINTER MILLINERY & READY-MADE COSTUMES

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LATEST FASHIONS (JUST ARRIVED).

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN & FRENCH SHOES; SMARTEST SHAPES.

A VARIED SELECTION OF TRIMMINGS & RUCHINGS

HATS & DRESSES MADE TO ORDER WITH PROMPTITUDE & EFFICIENCY. BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

M. GAINS, Manageress. 1886

Hongkong, 17th October, 1905.

PRECAUTIONS.

Regulations have likewise been issued for the town and state of Hamburg which appear to be thoroughly adapted for the purpose. People are warned not to drink unfiltered Elbe water, whilst no necessity exists for boiling that from the town mains before using it, as the system of filtration is perfect; persons arriving from elsewhere, whether residents or strangers, are ordered to report themselves to the sanitary authorities, if within five days prior to their arrival here, they have been staying in any district where cases of cholera have occurred; innkeepers, managers of lodging or boarding houses, in fact everybody receiving guests, private persons not excepted, are strictly enjoined to see that it is done and to put the necessary questions on the subject. There is much more of the same kind which I need not go into; what I have said suffices to show that the experience of 1892 has not been wasted on the authorities.

SUGAR.

But to turn to another subject. A communique has been addressed to the local papers with regard to the recent events in the sugar trade.

Exaggerated reports have been circulated as to the effects of the heavy decline in the prices of sugar and the recent catastrophes in Paris on our market, a short account of the true state of affairs seems called for. That Hamburg with its widespread international connections should have suffered to a certain extent, like London and other markets, it would be vain to deny; it may be looked upon as a proof of the important position in the trade it has acquired during the last seventeen years. To conclude from this, however, directly or indirectly, that our Sugar Exchange is a gambling den, is by no means justifiable and demands an emphatic protest; the transactions booked by the Clearinghouse Bank (Liquidations Cases) amounted in 1902 to 11,803,500 bags; in 1903 to 8,527,900 bags; and in 1904 to 18,428,500 bags; whilst the turnover in actual sugar reached in 1902 9,034,000 bags; in 1903 7,157,000 bags; and in 1904 9,450,000 bags. The large excess in the last named year of business in futures over that in actual sugar is accounted for by the abnormal conditions then prevailing, the effects of which extended far into the following year. Under the circumstances and in view of the millions of bags of the article dealt in here, no impartial observer would venture to assert that the Hamburg Sugar Exchange lacks a solid foundation—is floating in the air. Moreover the regulations of the Clearinghouse Bank, providing for the payment of original margins and of subsequent ones, in cases where the market goes against the operator, at a moment's notice, act as a wholesome, if not as an absolute, check on any attempt at reckless speculation and lessen the chance of disasters where the bounds of prudence have been overstepped. No such institution existed in Magdeburg in 1892, nor does there to the present day in Paris, but the establishment of one in the latter market is now seriously contemplated.

The soundness of the business here could not be more clearly demonstrated than by the fact that the convulsions the sugar market has lately experienced have not led to a single suspension of payment, and although the "profit and loss account" of some firms may have been more or less affected, no cause exists for serious apprehensions, as the losses, which at first were grossly exaggerated, have since shrunk to moderate dimensions.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

Under the title of "The Will of Peter the Great," the *Dépêche Coloniale* published last month an article, the gist of which was to advise Russia to abandon her Far Eastern dreams. The writer said—

"The Treaty of Portsmouth looks for many years to come the way to the Far East for Russia. One is, indeed, inclined to inquire whether the Russians even in the distant future will find anything reasonable to do in that Far East whence they have been turned out, as they say themselves, by the yellow dwarfs. They were not able to conquer Constantinople, and they were compelled to give back Port Arthur. Where is the ice-free port so earnestly desired by Peter the Great? Will Russian diplomacy allow itself to be hypnotized for another century or two by that formula which events have rendered effect? It is to be hoped not."

NO TONGUE CAN TELL SUFFERING

From Itching and Bleeding Eczema—Pain Terrible—Body and Face Covered with Sores—Doctors and Medicines Failed.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with the Soap and Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address, Mrs. Altie Eason, Bellevue, Mich."

ITCHING ECZEMA

And All Other Itching and Scaly Eruptions Cured by Cuticura.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head, from infancy to age; all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtue. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. London, 22, Abchurch Lane; San Francisco, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956,

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.R.O., 5th St. Libby's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

CAPABLE EXPERIENCED SALESMAN as soon as possible. German preferred. Suitable man could eventually be entrusted with responsible position in Coast-port.

Apply by letter to—**"SALESMAN"**
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [213]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction for account of the concerned.

On **WEDNESDAY**, the 25th October, 1905, at 11 a.m., at their **SALES ROOMS**, No. 8, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Lee House Street), **SUNDRY PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND GOODS**, comprising—

One Camera, One Lens, Five Slides, Green and Black Cloth, Bromide Paper, Lifted Plates, Photo Mounts, a quantity of Chemicals, Three Gramophones with Records, 2 Ac. Ac.

25 Pick Axes, 25 Shovels, 2 Desks, 1,500 Calico Wrappers and 2,000 Bamboo Beds. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [212]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction.

On **FRIDAY** and **SATURDAY**, the 27th & 28th October, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at their **SALES ROOMS**, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Lee House Street, **A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OLD PEKIN CIGARETTES**, comprising—

OLD CHINA VASES, WALL PLATES and INCENSE BURNERS, CLOISONNE VASES and WALL PLATES, OLD BRONZES, SNUFF BOTTLES, CARVED WOOD ORNAMENTS, TEMPLE PALACE and WALL HANGINGS, SILK EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [2416]

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"**HAINAN**," Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above ports on **FRIDAY**, the 25th Oct., at 9 a.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2416]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"**HAITAN**," Captain J. S. Rouch, will be despatched for the above ports on **FRIDAY**, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.**, General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [2409]

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

FOR KOBE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Company's Steamship

"**HAZEL DOLLAR**," Captain Cross, will be despatched for above ports on **TUESDAY**, the 31st inst.

For Freight and passenger, apply to **AKNOLD, KARBURG & CO.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1905. [2411]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAJA & MACASSAR (taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading).

THE Steamship

"**TIPIANAS**," Captain Zwart, will be despatched for the above ports on or about 8th November.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the

Head Agent of the **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE** (York Buildings, 1st Floor).

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2407]

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [7]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"**INDRANI**," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. at 4 p.m. will be cleared by rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon **TODAY**.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905. [2403]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

I have this day **RESUMED CHARGE** of the Company's Affairs at this Port.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., [2335]

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on the 1st day of October, 1905, I admitted into partnership in the business carried on by me under the style of **MACDONALD & CO.**, Mr. **JOHN WILKIE**, and the business will henceforth be carried on by myself and the said **JOHN WILKIE** under the style of **MACDONALD & CO.**

D. MACDONALD, [2396]

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

THE STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THIS MONTH'S (October) **SETTLEMENTS** will take place on **MONDAY**, the 30th October, 1905.

By Order of the Committee, **E. S. JOSEPH**, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [2382]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 30th day of October, 1905, at 3 p.m., on the actual sites, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to quarry Stone on Two Lots of Crown Land at Ngau Shui Wan, near Tai Wan Village, New Kowloon, in the New Territory of Hongkong, for a period extending from date of sale up to and including 31st March, 1907.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Upset Annual Rent
1	West of Tai Wan Village, New Territory	75 ft. by 110 ft.	23.25	160
2	East of Tai Wan Village, New Territory	200 ft. by 50 ft.	10.00	64

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 30th day of October, 1905, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land adjoining Ravel Building Lot 44 at Deep Water Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 22nd June, 1896.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Upset Annual Rent
1	Adjoining Ravel Building, Deep Water Bay	600 ft. by 200 ft.	120.00	238

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THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

NEW PIANOS \$375.

SUPERIOR TO MOST OTHERS
AND THE ONLY PIANOS
MADE IN HONGKONG
FOR THE CLIMATE
OF HONGKONG.

**CREDIT SYSTEM
IF REQUIRED.**

IMPORTED PIANOS

AT
HOME PRICES.

STEINWAY.

BECHSTEIN.

HOPKINSON.

HAAKE.

WINKELMANN.

KRAUSS.

BABY GRANDS

AT PRICES OF COTTAGES, AND
OCCUPYING SAME SPACE.

THE APOLLO PIANOLA,

\$350.

1,000 NEWEST VICTOR RECORDS

AND

TALKING MACHINES.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1905. 12055

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 22 of 1905.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DIVIDEND.

Re the YUE FAT BANK, lately trading at
No. 131 Wing Lok Street, Victoria,
Hongkong, as Bankers.

Receiving Order dated the 6th day of April, 1905.
Adjudication Order .. 11th .. May, 1905.

A FIRST DIVIDEND is intended to be
declared in the above matter.
Creditors who have not proved their debts by
the 21st day of November, 1905, will be excluded.
Dated this 10th day of October, 1905.

G. A. HASTINGS,

Trustee,
38, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong. 2374

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from
the Naval Authorities that **TORPEDO
RUNNING** will be carried out from the range
at LAI-CHI-KOK from THURSDAY, the
20th instant.

By Command
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. 2307

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received that 15
pr. B.L. and MAXIM GUN PRACTICE
will take place from a position on the Northern
Shore of Stonecutters' Island in a West-North-
Westly direction at targets placed on the
slope of Chung Hue at a range of about 3,500
yards and also untargeted barrel targets, at 6.30
a.m. on the 23rd October, and at 3 p.m. on the
23rd October, 1905, if the range is clear.

By Command,
T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. 2396

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from
the Military Authorities that **GUN
PRACTICE** will be carried out as under:—
On Wednesday, 1st November:—
From Western Defences, towards entrance to
Junk Bay, at ranges up to 6,000 yards,
commencing at 9.30 a.m. and finishing at 12 Noon.

On Friday, 3rd November:—
From Eastern Defences, towards entrance
to Junk Bay and towards Waglan, at
ranges up to 12,000 yards, commencing
at 9.30 a.m. and finishing at 12 Noon.
If the weather is unfavourable on either of
the above dates, practice will take place on the
following day.
All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep
clear of the ranges.
BASIL TAYLOR,
Harbour Master, etc.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. 2387

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DROPSY.

CURED 12 YEARS!

Miss A. M. Steadman, living at 130,
Cambridge Road, Kilburn, London, England,
says:—"I wish I could tell you how thankful
I am for the good Doan's Backache Kidney
Pills have done me. They have saved my life.
Before I began using them, the doctor said I
couldn't live another three months, but that
was a year and a quarter ago and I'm as well
to-day as ever I was in my life."

"Before using Doan's Pills I was suffering
from Bright's disease and dropsy. My body
was so swollen that I couldn't get my clothes
or boots on; the pains in my back were fear-
fully agonizing, and I could hardly breathe.
Though I went under hospital treatment, and
had the best of medical advice, I kept getting
worse and worse until I began with Doan's
Pills. I cannot speak too highly of this
medicine, for it did me good from the first, and
although it was a year and a quarter ago that
I was cured, I am still in splendid health."
Women who suffer from pain or dull ache in
the back, loins or sides, from dizzy spells,
rheumatic twinges, urinary troubles, gravel,
catarrhs, flatulence, headaches—women who are
nervous, irritable, moody—women who can't
sleep, can't eat, can't sleep, and who seldom
smile—are recommended to try Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills, for Doan's Pills help the kidneys
to purify the blood and drive out the dissolved
or crystallized poisons that—when kept back in
the body by clogged kidneys—cause fatal kidney
complaints, such as dropsy, stricture, Bright's
disease and diabetes.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 25 a box,
or 13/9 for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists
and medicine-sellers, or direct from the pro-
prietors, The Foster-McClellan Co., S. Wells
Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post
free on receipt of price. [73-6]

AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITY ON PLAGUE.

The *Cable News* reports: An interchange of
bureau courtesies between the board of health
of Manila and the board of health of Sydney,
New South Wales, has placed in the hands of
Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director of health for the
Philippine Islands, a very interesting re-
port of the fourth outbreak of plague at
Sydney in 1904, accompanied with remarks on
the aetiology of plague, based on his observed
epidemiology, by Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson,
president of the board of health and chief
medical officer of the government of New
South Wales.

Dr. Thompson is assured that the rat is the
cause of the plague in man. This he makes
clear in the following introduction to his report:
He says:—"At present it has been stated in each
of the reports for 1900, 1902 and 1903, that a
Sydney man has acquired the infection of plague
from rats infected with that disease, the remark
is here made once more in connection with
further precise evidence now to be adduced."

"Epidemic plague at Sydney has always
depended wholly and solely on epidemic plague,
and it has been successfully controlled there by
measures directed, not at man, not at the filth
in which he sometimes lives, but at the rat
alone. The manner in which the infection is
communicated from rat to man is subject of
great practical importance. The hypothesis of
the flea, notwithstanding much circumstantial
evidence, advanced first in this series of papers,
has remained thus far insufficiently examined
by direct experiment."

In the course of the last outbreak of plague
which occurred in Sydney, starting March 1,
1904, 12 persons were attacked, six of them
dying of the disease. The plan adopted was
identical with the plans adopted here. Rats
were hunted and exterminated. From March
1 to December 3, 1904, there were thus destroyed
61,337 rats and 47,270 mice, a total of 108,606.
Of this number 65,114 were taken to the health
authorities by the public and paid for. The
remainder were caught by the employees of the
health department. Out of the total number 213 were found
to be infected with plague. The disease was
also discovered in two domestic cats. In the
Zoological Gardens at Sydney several of the
animals on exhibition became infected, among
them four wallabies, one wallaroo, one pademelon,
and one tree kangaroo. Also one Indian
antelope and three caged guinea pigs.

Dr. Thompson adds that plague has not
been found in that part of the world in any
other animals, especially in the farm-yard
species. In Hongkong, however, various
domestic animals, such as pigs, calves, fowls,
turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and others have
been experimentally infected and found subject.

In the four outbreaks which have occurred
in Sydney, there have been 392 cases of the
disease discovered. In the first outbreak there
were 265 cases which dropped to 113 in the
second, and to two only in the third,
rising to 12 in the last outbreak.

After a very careful examination of the
plague question the chief medical officer
concludes with a statement of his decision that
the rat is the fons and origo of infection in
this disease.

INDIAN "ANTHRACITE."

Many Indian colliery owners place on the
market coal which they name "Anthracite."
The records for the year 1903 of a large
Indian railway show that 201,180 tons of
Indian coal were received for railway consump-
tion; and of this quantity 99,511 tons were
supplied as being "Anthracite" in quality.
The term "Anthracite" for Indian coal is
entirely a misnomer, as at present no true
anthracite is available in India. Indian coal
in general is highly bituminous in quality, and
coal owners and coal exporters in India have
had to suffer for their "penny wise and pound
foolish" policy of winning and exporting costs
of a low calorific value which contain a high
percentage of incombustibles. Too little at-
tention is given at Indian collieries to the
preparation and selection of coal for the
market.

In the near future Japan will compete more
vigorously for the Eastern markets, and unless
Indian exporters specially select coal for the
eastern ports, the result will be that the
Japanese coal will out the Indian qualities.

The competition at most of the eastern ports
will lie between India and Japan, both
countries have cheap labour and can produce
coal cheaply. Australia, on account of her
preferential labour clauses, has a high mining
cost and cannot produce really cheap coal. The
amount paid by the Australian colliery owner
to the coal owner for simply cutting and filling
the coal at the face in the mine is sufficient to
cover the whole of the outlay incurred by the
Indian and Japanese owners up to the point of
placing the coal into the railway wagon. The
Indian coal industry requires, on account of
Indian railways consume at present about 25
million tons per annum, and with the yearly
increase in the mileage the railway demand
will be an increasing quantity. The demand
from industrial and household consumers will
also gradually increase.—*Times*.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

**STORAGE OF SUN HEAT—BRITAIN'S RACE
SUICIDE—NEW ANESTHESIA—VOWEL HEAR-
ING—EGGS AS POISON—AN OAK MINE—A
NEW AGENT IN HORTICULTURE—MOIST
LEATHER—HAIR GARDENING—ARTIFICIAL
PEARLS.**

The storage of heat from the sun, first pointed
out by Kalesnitsky in 1891 in some small salt
lakes of Hungary, has now been observed in
salt lakes of various parts of Europe and in
Siberia. In the Szovata lakes, a warm layer
several yards thick was found between two
cooler layers, and a condition of the heating is
the existence of a layer of fresh or diluted salt
water over the heat-absorbing layer. Even
fresh water will be heated under a covering of
oil. The stored heat sometimes rises to 150
degrees F. and may be retained for a considerable
time, and in a lake of Norway it proved destruc-
tive to eysters until the cold water was let in
from the open sea. Artificial solutions of various
salts may be made to serve like the salt lakes
as heat accumulators.

The British birth-rate has been steadily
declining in recent years, and the latest report
shows the lowest rate on record—27 per 1000
for London and 29.2 per 1000 for 75 large
towns. This scarcely exceeds the death-rate,
which must become the greater within a few
years. Sanitation has reduced the death-rate
particularly among infants, and this alone has
postponed the beginning of race decline beyond
the present time. The falling off in the birth-
rate is due partly to selfishness and love of
pleasure, and partly to our strenuous modern
living—is most serious among the middle and
upper classes.

The new method of producing general anes-
thesia proposed by Schneiderlin of Berlin, con-
sists in giving three hypodermic injections, one
two hours, one hour and half an hour before
operation—of solutions with some morphine.
Unconsciousness continues some hours after the
operation.

The hearing of vowels has been a subject of
investigation by Dr. Marage, the French
physician. He has used a "vowel siren," and
has shown that every vowel is perceived at
certain distances with a minimum of energy on
some particular note, and that in consequence,
the ear hears each vowel better on some notes
than on others. The e and i need the sharp
notes; the o and u carry the voice. The experi-
ments seem to indicate that the present "ee"
omitted by the stress of lighthouses could be
changed to some other note that would carry
farther with less expenditure of energy.

Poisoning by eggs is an idiosyncrasy that
has been noticed by a number of medical men.
Dr. Capitan first mentioned it in 1856 by
Marchais Dumesnil, the patient being a young
man whose lips swelled and who had purple
patches after eating eggs. In 1884 several
cases of violent poisoning were reported by
Jonathan and Robert Hutchinson. In a family
known to Morrell Mackenzie the members
through four generations were poisoned, the
symptoms being marked by insomnia, exaspe-
ration, indigestion, swelling of the eyelids,
irritation of the throat, swelling of the eyelids
and redness of the face. The idiosyncrasy has
been followed by Bright's disease in two
patients, suggesting a possible connection.

The remarkable deposit of oak reported by a
timber merchant of South Russia is in a river,
and exists in layers scattered in depths of three
or four feet, over an area of 150 square miles.
The varying colours are attributed to different
kinds of mud. The colours are pink, blue,
yellow and brown, and as many as twelve shades
have been noted. The logs are from 40 to 200
feet long.

The work of the last three years in Germany
and France is estimated by Prof. Currie to have
yielded about a pound of radium. America's
stock of radium salt, reduced to the strength
known as one million, would half fill a lady's
thimble.

A peculiar fertility seems to belong to some
of the leaf near St. Petersburg. At Tsarskoe
Selo, some twelve miles south of the city, experi-
ments in cultivating pepper, mint, spearmint,
sage, etc., gave results far beyond expectations,
and Prof. Pell attributes this to the radio-
activity of the soil at that place. The presence
of radium was demonstrated in specimens of
the plants, the greater portion of the ornament
proving to be held in the roots, less in the stem
and leaves, and still less in the flowers. Similar
results have come from special experiments in
the botanical gardens of the Military Medical
Academy at St. Petersburg, and have led Prof.
Vorlich also to express the opinion that the
growth of medicinal plants in the vicinity is
stimulated by radium.

Cheap leather, it is pointed out, is now
being made to pass the test of a rubber test of
first quality material. But it absorbs mois-
ture freely, and a shoe made from it is never
really dry. Even in the driest weather, the
perspiration of the feet makes such footwear
dangerous, and soon rots the inner sole.

Hair growing by the methods of gardening
is claimed as a successful new industry by a
Turkish physician. He scarifies the bald scalp,
and then transplants hairs, taken from another
head and clipped at the ends, in the incisions.
After a time it is affirmed, the hairs thus set
out actually take root and grow.

The most successful imitation pearls are
hollow glass balls lined with silvery and white
coat fish-scales. The scales come from a small
kind of fish called the English sea black, and
must be picked off by hand. 18,000 fish being
required to supply a single pound of perfect
scales. The artificial pearls are made in France.

EATING FROM HABIT.

The *Hygienic Gazette* says:—"A prolific cause
of chronic indigestion is eating from habit, and
simply because it is meal-time and others are
eating. To eat when not hungry is to eat
without relish, and food taken without relish is
worse than wasted. Without relish the salivary
glands do not act, the gastric fluids are not
freely secreted, and the best of foods will not be
digested. Many perfectly harmless dishes are
severely condemned for no other reason than
that they were eaten perfunctorily and without
relish and due assimilation. Hunger makes the
reluctant foods enjoyable. It causes vigorous
secretion and out-pouring of all the digestive
fluids—the sources of pepsin, pepsin, trypsin,
etc., without a plentiful supply of which no
foods can be perfectly digested. Wait for an
appetite if it takes a week. Fast—fasting is not
the saving grace. It has a great physical and
physiological importance. If breakfast is a bore
or lunch a matter of indifference, cut one or
both of them out. Wait for distinct and un-
mistakable hunger, and then eat slowly. If you
do this, you need ask few questions as to the
propriety and digestibility of what you eat; and
it need not be predigested!"

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

AN INSINUATION.
It is a little curious to find the *Times*
publishing a letter like the following, repeating,
as it does, a mischievous insinuation against
our allies. In it "A.M.E." writes:—
Sir,—The Chinese boycott of American goods
is now assuming such a character as to clearly
necessitate some action being taken to protect
British interests, and it may not be amiss to
point out the reasons why British interests will
assuredly suffer incalculable damage.

For instance, the Chinese have naturally no
means of differentiating between British or
American goods, which to them are marked,
branded, and identified in characters of
absolute similarity. In addition to this,
the Chinaman has no means in a general
way of ascertaining the nationality of the
person with whom he is dealing, Englishmen
and Americans being alike in general appearance
and speaking the same language. It will thus
be seen that however desirous these who only
initiated the boycott were that it should only
be confined to American goods, it has, by force
of circumstances, unfortunately already extended
to British goods. Perhaps the most serious
aspect of the whole position is that those
responsible for the boycott are not content to
confine it to goods merely manufactured in the
States. They have even now extended it to
goods manufactured from raw material produced
in America and afterwards manufactured in
Great Britain into articles for consumption by
the Chinese. It is only necessary to take into
consideration the enormous output of the cotton
mill in Lancashire, the raw material being
produced in the United States, which finds a
market in China to realize the gravity of the
situation. Doubtless your readers will have
instances in their minds of other goods
manufactured here which would come under
the boycott in a similar manner.

There seems to be a great amount of misrep-
resentation as to the exact origin of this boycott, although
it is asserted by some Chinese newspapers that
it has been initiated and continued solely
as a protest against those laws of the
United States which are considered to be
directed against the Chinese. One cannot but
feel that there are other than Chinese influences
at work.

This appears to be an opportunity for the
Japanese to prove that they are grateful to
this country for the moral assistance rendered
her during the recent war and for the treaty
which has recently been entered into between
which has recently been entered into between
Japan and the United States, and under which Japan
in the future would have something more than
moral assistance. It is difficult at this stage
to estimate the present relative values of outside
influences in China. We cannot, however,
overlook the fact that China has watched
the gigantic struggle between a European
nation and the Japanese—a nation composed
of men of very similar characteristics to them-
selves—and she has seen the Asiatic power
emerge from her struggle as the successful
combatant. One cannot, therefore, be far wrong
in considering that in the minds of the Chinese
the Japanese hold a very high place, and that,
in consequence, any influence Japan might
bring to bear would be of great assistance. One
cannot, therefore, but feel that whatever exer-
tions may be made by this country to protect
its interests in the Far East, Japan should
consider herself morally bound, and under the
circumstances above mentioned to assist in
protecting the interests of the country to whom
she owes so much.

I trust that this matter will commend itself
to you as one which requires careful watching
by yourself as one of the chief safeguards of
English interests in all quarters of the world.

THE NEED FOR PURE BLOOD.

When you begin to feel weak and depressed
you will find the surest relief in Hall's
Coca Wine, which gives you strength by
enriching and revitalizing the blood. The
wellfare of your whole system is concerned with
the purity and richness of the life fluid. What
you recognize as anemic and wasting diseases
are simply thin-blood diseases—inevitably the
cause of nervous ailments, neuralgia, debility,
sleeplessness, and the like. Hall's Coca Wine
cures these by virtue of its marvellous restora-
tive qualities. 2304-3

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Andromeda, cruiser, 13,500 tons, 16 guns, 1,650 i.h.p., Capt. Nelson Ommanney, Yokohama	7.00 a.m.
Arum, torpedo boat destroyer, 650 tons, 6 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Lieut.-Commander E. Henniker	8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
Henton, Yokohama	8.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 16 minutes.
Astrakhan, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain Lionel G. Tufnell, Yokohama	8.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
	9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
	11.30 a.m. to 1.05 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
	1.25 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
Benaventure, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7000 i.h.p., Capt. H. H. Torlesse, Yokohama	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
	1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
	2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 16 minutes.
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Capt. H. du Cane Luard, Yangtze	5.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
Clío, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Captain H. D.	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
	NIGHT CARS.

SCHEDULE		SATURDAYS.	
Comdr. H. E. Sullivan, R.N., Yokohama	Diadem, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 10,300 h.p., Capt. H. W. Savory, Yokohama	Extra cars at 1:30 p.m. and 11:45 p.m.	
Erna, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. Bather, Yokohama	Etrick, torpedo boat destroyer, 560 tons, Lieut.	6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Every 15 minutes, 9:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Every 30 minutes, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Every 15 minutes, 10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.	

A. F. Eberhart, Tokonamu	5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
Fame, torpedo-bomb destroyer, 360 tons 6 guns,	5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5,700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Stevenson,	7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. 2260

Singapore and England
 Itchen, torpedo boat destroyer, 550 tons, Lieut.-
 Comdr. C. Seymour, Yokohama
 Janus, torpedo boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns,
 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Darwall, Hongkong
 Kinsha, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr.

Hogue, cruiser, 12,000 tons, 14 guns, 21,000 h.p.
 Captain Shortland Yokohama

Iphigenia, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns,

7,000 l.b.p., Capt. Fawcett, *en route*
Singapore and England.

Itchen, torpedo-boat destroyer, 550 tons, Lieut.
Comdr. C. Seymour, Yokohama.

Janns, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns,
3,900 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Darwall, Hongkong.

Kinsha, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr.
E. V. F. R. Dugmore, on Yangtze.

Moorehen, river gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns,
Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, Hongkong.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns,
4,800 h.p., Lt.-Comdr. Kiddie, *en route*
Japan.

Rambler, surveying-ship, 583 tons, Comdr.
Chas. E. Monro, Borneo.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240
h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Atlay, Mdeco.

Snipe, river gun-boat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. Ernest W. G. Davidson, *on*
Yangtze.

Sutley, 1st class cruiser, 12,000 tons, 14 guns,
2,100 h.p., Captain, Wm. L. Grant.

Yokohama
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns.
Commodore H. P. Williams, at Hongkong
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.
Comdr. Secretan, on Yangtze
Vazago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns,
6,300 l.b.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. A. Gregory,
en route Japan
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p.,
Comdr. A. W. Glennie, Swatow

Whiting, torpedo-bait destroyer, 350 tons, 6 guns, 5,000 h.p., Idzumi, Comd'r. C. E. D. Thomas, en route Japan.	"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.
Widgeon, gunboat, 185 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p. Lt.-Comd'r. G. B. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze.	DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST."
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p. Lt.-Comd'r. J. A. G. Spence, Yangtze.	DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, 1842-1890.
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p. Lieut.-Comd'r. J. F. Knox, Yangtze.	POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA.

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